2:Gamble S-5 (1926-1933) 1954 AF12 North China AF12

205 the amount was about $3.00 a month. Post office boxes were available in some of the stores for $1.00 and $2.00 a season.

206 Telegraph wires followed the railroad and were available for civilian use. Ting Hsien was a branch of the Paoting office. In the hsien the delivery fee for messages was 25 cents for 10 li. Messages going to adjoining hsien were sent through the post office.

There were four local telephone lines of from 18 to 30 li in length. The exchange had some 25 subscribers. Long distance calls were possible on the lines along the railway. The engineer was paid $20.00 per month. The two workmen received $14.00 and $11.00 per month.

377 A small generating plant supplied electric current to a few of the stores in the city. 1.

132 TABLE 114. TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION, MONTHLY AVERAGES, 1927–1929[1]

	Temperature (Fahrenheit)			*Rainfall (millimeters)*
	Maximum	*Mean*	*Minimum*	
January	32.5	22.8	13.5	17.5
February	37.4	28.8	18.5	0.0
March	54.2	43.7	32.7	6.2
April	71.8	58.6	46.2	24.1
May	84.4	72.0	56.8	8.5
June	92.6	79.4	67.0	40.1
July	90.5	80.8	72.5	167.2
August	87.0	77.0	69.8	169.7
September	81.3	68.5	57.5	30.0
October	69.5	55.2	42.8	7.2
November	52.2	40.5	26.6	7.8
December	35.5	25.9	17.8	7.0
				485.3 (19.1 inches)

[1] From records of Hopei University, Paoting.

1 [i.e., Ting Hsien city -- Analyst]

4: Burgess E-4, 5 (1926-1927) 1928 AF12 North China AF12

671 (3) The reorganization of certain technical services of the government. There are 138 modern courts in China. These were praised highly by the Extraterritorial Commission. An excellent codification of Chinese laws is being drawn up by trained Chinese lawyers.

205 (4) A remarkable development of the postal and telegraph
• 206 systems. "In 1911 the length of mail routes was about 120,000 miles. Now they cover more than 250,000 miles. The money-order business during this period has increased from about $6,000,000 in silver to more than $75,000,000. It is pointed out that this remarkable branch of government service is carried on almost exclusively by Chinese. Likewise, the telegraph service is now so organized that messages are received in many of the remotest parts of the Republic.

496 (5) There are 7,000 miles of railroads, and they are managed on the business side and on the technical side almost entirely by Chinese.

491 (6) Ten years ago there were scarcely any highways in China that could be used by motor cars. Now there are 10,000 miles of good roads.

625 (7) The growing efficiency of the police and street cleaning departments of many Chinese cities is a sign of progress.

744 (8) In Peking a beginning has been made in governmental public health activities. There is an epidemic prevention bureau which is embarking on the production of vaccines and serums, and an experimental public health demonstration center for one district of the capital.

654 (9) The remarkably efficient geological survey conducted by V. K. Ting is now shedding more light on the real mineral resources of China.

439 (10) The importations from foreign countries in 1880 amounted to about 80,000,000 taels ($111,111,111),[1] of

[1] The sign $ unless accompanied by the term "gold" is used in this study to designate Chinese currency. For exchange rates see pp. 63-64.

6:Young et. al. E-5 (1928-1929) 1930 AF12 North China AF12

STORES

Ching Ho is near to Peping and messages and small 493
parcels can be more quickly delivered by bicycle then by cart. Of course, the bicycle cannot take the place of the cart for the transport of heavy baggage, but during recent years many carts have been siezed by the military authorities, and taxation has been so high, that the cart has become unpopular. Heavy goods are now transported chiefly by working teams of horse or donkey, fifteen stores having working teams to carry goods to and from Peping

TABLE XXVIII. COMMUNICATION FACILITIES IN THE STORES.

NO.	BICYCLES		CARTS.		WORKING TEAMS.	
	No. of stores.	No. of bicycles	No. of stores.	No. of carts.	No. of stores.	No. of temas.
1	37	37	1	1	6	6
2	4	8	1	2	2	4
3	0	0			2	6
4	0	0			5	20
5	1	5			0	0
Total	42	50	2	3	15	36

Other communication facilities include a second 205
class post office which does a considerable volume 206
of work, and a telephone service which can be connected with Peping, although only two stores have taken advantage of this facility. In addition to these 000

7: Gamble S-5 (1926-1927) 1933 AF12 North China AF12

Automobiles are not generally used by Peiping families; with gasoline selling for $1 a gallon, their operation is expensive. Only one of our families owned a machine. That family had an income of more than $300 a month. Its total expenditure for communication, including operation of the automobile and the use of a telephone, was $445, or 8 per cent of the family budget. Eight dollars was spent one month for the city automobile tax. Such a tax is ordinarily a recurrent item, but it did not appear again in the later months. When members of the family were questioned about it, they said that it was properly omitted from the account as they had not paid it. They had moved and had not notified the police that they had a car at their new address. We wonder if the tax remained uncollected, as seemed to be the case with some of the house and bicycle taxes.

Four families had telephones in their houses. A fifth family spent a small amount one month for the use of a telephone. The usual amount reported by the regular users was $7 a month. In 1926, there was a large demand for telephones, and subscribers could sell their lines for considerable amounts. In some instances the premium was over $100. This premium, however, had virtually disappeared by the end of 1927, as political and economic difficulties had forced a great many foreigners and wealthy Chinese families to leave Peiping.

Health

Health items include the amounts spent for doctors, medicine, hospital treatment, eye-glasses, toothbrushes, tooth powder, tongue scrapers, soap, baths, insect powder,